

The Daily Tribune

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Sunday, December 11, 1904.

How much longer does Prof. Hyatt expect us to endure this pleasant weather?

Will Gov.-elect Cutler have an exceptionally good message, or will he write it all himself?

No one can justly accuse the Japs of evicting the Russians at Port Arthur without due notice.

Little folks demand that the police shall at least protect Santa Claus from the robbers now in town.

Various members of the Legislature will know who their choice for Senator is as soon as they are told.

But "The Runaways" Marshal Heywood would enjoy seeing have not been appearing at theaters of late.

Is it fair to serve a subpoena on a man when he has shown confidence in the Government by coming home?

Are not those who are laboring for stricter divorce laws afraid that they will make matrimony unpopular?

It must seem a shame to many not to use this good weather to the best advantage by having football games.

Mr. Sutherland might not be so anxious to be elected Senator, if he did not think the best man ought to be chosen.

Perhaps the man who predicts a large Gentile population for the reservation region, puts the Indians in the Gentile class.

In applying at the bank for a loan, Mrs. Chadwick did not make the common mistake of asking for a small amount.

Perhaps the two apostles subpoenaed yesterday feel that they should have longer enjoyed the salubrious climate of Mexico.

Judge Barth, it appears, can confidently expect the vote of the Washington Post in the coming Senatorial election.

Mr. Cutler might be in doubt as to whether all the applicants for positions voted for him, if he did not have each applicant's word.

It is betraying no secret to say that the man above all others Senator Smoot thinks should represent Utah in the Senate is Reed Smoot.

There seems to be a purpose to put our old friend, Santa Claus, to the inconvenience of coming to town again on wheels this year.

Crackmen show how gentlemanly they are by looking for money in safes instead of in those more promising depositories, ladies' stockings.

Apostle John Henry may confidently expect to receive a good deal of attention from prominent people during his proposed visit to Washington.

Some people will agree with District Attorney Smith that young Chapman, who took two wives, is a foolish boy, as he admits the second marriage.

John Henry Smith will doubtless show at Washington that he is still an ardent protectionist, by doing everything he can to protect the hierarchy.

Just think of how much prouder Apostle Charlie is now than he would have been if called to Washington a year ago. Then he was only Editor Penrose.

Women excluded from the court in which Nan Patterson is being tried, may console themselves with the thought that there may not be much objectionable testimony, after all.

Prof. Tanner may not have intended to evade a subpoena, but may have thought that he ought to give some

obscure place, which has little pleasure, a chance to enjoy his pulchritude.

THE CASE OF PUBLIC DUTY.

Mr. William R. Jones, Jr., has sued The Salt Lake Tribune, its manager and one of its writers, for the sum of \$125,000, on account of alleged libel.

To defend such suits is the common lot of a newspaper faithful to the public interest, and The Tribune is prepared to perform this part of its duty.

Every dollar which is paid to a newspaper for subscription by its readers is a retainer fee. The conscientious and intelligent public in supporting a daily journal, do so with the expectation that the paper will guard their interests with vigor and fidelity; that wherever a public wrong is committed the newspaper will demand that it be righted; that wherever a public officer defaults upon his obligation he will be called to account; that whenever helpless innocence either in the individual case or in the community sense shall cry for justice, that cry will be resounded by the newspaper.

In the performance of this high obligation, as sacred in the cause of justice as that which the pulpit owes to humanity, it is indeed a frail and faltering daily journal which does not often antagonize those who wield public authority and who-holding high station—forget their oaths and deem themselves the masters instead of the servants.

So far as the case of Mr. Jones is concerned, it is now before the court; it will be tried according to the law and the evidence; and therefore The Tribune has no desire to make further comment.

But as we have an especial charge committed to us by the people, and as that charge increases as our subscription list increases with every month, we shall continue to fulfill the trust thereby imposed; without fear, without favor, regardless of the justice which we owe to every man in public station and regardless of the duty which every man in public station owes to the community whose money he expends.

CHARLIE AT WASHINGTON.

Hon. Charles W. Penrose, who has been summoned to Washington, is often called the ablest man among the church leaders.

Unfortunately for him, he suffers in this community from that effect which is said to follow familiarity.

Without attempting an analysis of the Penrose character, which is sui generis—even among a peculiar people—The Tribune extends congratulations to such Senators as are members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and to Apostle Penrose, upon the wonderful opportunity which will be afforded by the meeting.

First, the Senators will hear the most skillful expounder of the Mormon faith and doctrine tell all about the Smoot case—unless the Hon. Charles shall choose to talk about the weather, in which case he will probably be able to make it appear to himself that the weather is the sole subject under discussion. Second, Apostle Penrose will see a body of men whose lives have been consecrated to the country and its interests, who believe in the majesty of the Republic, and who do not countenance the establishment of alien government within the dominion of the United States or the maintenance of organizations exercising and teaching unlawful practice.

The Senators will not try to evade Mr. Penrose. What they have to say will be candidly said on the subject at issue. What a beautiful thing it would be, and how surprising to the people of Utah, if Apostle Penrose would meet them in the same unequivocal way.

Ah! but we must not expect miracles. And so we may well believe that the Hon. Chas. will scoot around the important points with the facile and yet aggravating ability which has made him at once the envy and the admiration of all the other apostles.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FILING.

There is no mistaking the importance of the filing made upon the waters of the Weber river, by Mr. George L. Swendsen, of the Government reclamation service, for the benefit of that service. The water filed on is ample, and the use to which it is to be put will be of the very greatest benefit to the community.

But the significant fact at the bottom of the filing is that the Government is so much in earnest in its helpful work of reclaiming lands here for the people's benefit that it takes this important step, which contemplates the use of all the otherwise untaken water of that considerable stream, for power purposes as well as for irrigation. The enterprise proposed is one of the largest that has ever been proposed in this State, and it certainly has the strongest backing of any.

While this filing indicates unmistakably the extensive character of the Government's purposes in Utah, what are the people doing to forward those purposes? What step to meet the Government in its beneficence is taken by the water-users? Let us look at the Utah Lake proposition. What have the farmers here done for months past to keep that project alive? In what way have they indicated their sense of the mighty opportunity held out to them by the reclamation plan offered? Are they not afraid that they will lose the chance here presented, and that the Government's force and enterprise will be directed elsewhere? Once lost, or allowed to drop out of sight, the Utah Lake Improvement is liable to be abandoned in favor of other schemes, whose

advocates are clamoring for just such an opportunity for them, as the people here have presented to them, and is theirs for the taking. The Government engineers have worked out the problem most completely and satisfactorily. We should be sorry indeed to see all that work go for naught, and to see the farmers of this valley lose their opportunity for the sake of mere neglect. But of course if they don't want this work done, they needn't have it. The Government is not at all anxious about it, and can easier than not go elsewhere with its experts and their work.

It is gratifying to note that other communities in Utah are not so indifferent. The Bear Lake reclamation project is pronounced by the engineers to be an ideal one. And the people to be benefited by it are keen to have the work done. They are moving actively in the matter, and the prospects now are that the Bear Lake reclamation project will take precedence of the Utah Lake Improvement. As the whole matter in both cases rests upon the desire and support of the people, it is quite proper that the rule, "first come first served" should be put into force; and that is precisely what will be done.

"THE OTHER HOUSE."

During forty years, Utah saw the tragedy of The Other House. There was scarcely a hamlet of the Territory in which these words did not mean sorrow, passing all other woes of womankind—the sacrifice of nature on the altar of a beloved faith, the yielding of conjugal companionship and material comforts, in order that The Other House might be maintained.

"It was the will of God," and so men performed it, although they were often tortured by the command; and so women submitted to it, although their hearts were torn in anguish; and so children tried to revere it, although their young minds revolted at the cruelties which they could feel, but whose divine purpose they could not understand.

"At the Other House" was the expression which indicated that the father was under his other roof, devoting his attention to his other wife and caressing his other children. The woman who had to say it, the child who had to speak it, may have uttered the phrase with outward composure; but behind that seeming indifference was a racking pain worse than that of wounds upon the battlefield, worse than that which comes under the surgeon's knife.

Yet it was all "for love of God," and bitter as was the pain, The Other House had the seeming respect of those to whom it was the tangible evidence of a grief to last from the cradle to the grave and to be rewarded or solaced only in a world beyond the stars.

In 1890 the curtain was rung down on the tragedy of The Other House. The life of the Mormon wife and child was no longer painted in somber hues; for God himself had ordained that the sacrifice was enough.

And now the leaders and some of their followers have elected to make anew the misery of a generation. Once more they would establish The Other House as a menace and a destroyer of individual hope as well as the contributor to a general danger.

There is no woman who suffered in the old days, there is no child who shared in his mother's grief—being old enough to sense her agony—who does not stand appalled at the prospect of a re-enactment of Utah's greatest tragedy, The Other House. For this time it is surely against the commandment of Almighty God.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

One of the strong Gentiles of this State called on The Tribune the other night and talked in the following strain: "When I came to Utah I did not immediately take sides for or against the Mormon people. Almost before I could finish my study of the situation the opportunity appeared for a division on national party lines, and I allied myself with the local Republican party and urged to the best of my ability the dissolution of the Liberal party. I felt that the pledges of the Mormon leaders were sufficient. I helped to secure Statehood, and did so in good faith.

"In all the days, then, of my residence here I have been friendly, and in a modest way, helpful to the members of the dominant church.

"When I came here they were practically without civil rights; I battled for them and myself until Utah came to the great opportunity in the sisterhood. My home was established here, and is to be here while I live. My children were all born here, and I expect them to take share in Utah's destiny during their lives.

"At a recent local convention of the Republican party I was a candidate for a nomination. Several Mormons among my friends had pledged their support. One of them appeared in the convention a most active advocate of another candidate for the same nomination. I was defeated. I made no complaint, believing that a man in politics must accept his fate in politics philosophically.

"But shortly after the convention I was told that the reason why certain men had broken their own pledges, was that they had taken counsel and had learned that the particular office to which I aspired must always be held by a member of the church in good standing.

"Un-American as this was I bore it with patience until my boy, born on Utah soil, asked one day at dinner why I did not get the nomination, and his mother replied to him: 'Son, your father can never hold that office; nor can you ever hold it, no matter what should

be your personal merits or your ambitions.'

"I had not been a member of the American party. In fact, I had passed through the recent campaign supporting the Republican party. But when my wife spoke in this sad and bitter way to the boy, all at once it occurred to me that there was something for me to fight for besides partisan politics. My boy was born in Utah; the American flag floats here. If he is to be politically proscribed by a church because it has selected certain offices to be filled only by its obedient adherents, I am ready for my part of the fray. I will fight such political proscription to the death. Every boy in Utah must have his fair chance, regardless of creed or church membership; and anything less than this is treason to the great idea upon which this Republic of equal rights is founded."

That is a plain, unadorned statement—it would be tragic anywhere else; it is commonplace here. Every person of intelligence in Utah knows that the church leaders have determined (and the fact is very well known by the mass of the followers) that certain offices must be under their control in order that they may be able to guard certain purposes and interests of their own.

This monstrous fact should be enough to cause every Gentile in Utah, and every independent Mormon, to join the American party and fight in its ranks until we banish all creed tests from public life, and until church leaders shall so conduct themselves within the law as that they will not need to have improper access to and control over the public acts of public men.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER.

The story of The Salt Lake Tribune's pre-eminence as a newspaper is told day by day in its issue to the world.

Many factors have been combined to establish and maintain that pre-eminence. The Tribune has unexcelled news-gathering facilities and it has corresponding news presenting mechanism. It has been supported as no other paper in this State or in the Rockies, both by advertising and subscription patronage.

So manifest and undisputed has been The Tribune's standing as the leading newspaper of this region that no argument is necessary to establish the fact in the general esteem.

But that our patrons may know the details of The Tribune's superiority in giving the news to the public and its recognized superiority as an advertising medium, calculations and comparisons have been made and are herewith presented.

In the period from July 1, 1904, to November 26, 1904, inclusive, are 153 days. During that time the amount of matter of all descriptions published in the four daily newspapers of Salt Lake City was as follows, measured in inches:

Table with 4 columns: Newspaper, Reading matter, Local Advertising, Foreign Advertising, Total all classes matter.

This item includes free advertising which appears in the Herald.

Counting the columns at 19 inches in length, the number of columns to the page at 7, and the number of pages in each issue at 8, The Tribune's total publication of matter of all descriptions was as here shown:

It exceeded the Herald by 2,557 columns, or 412 pages, or equal to 55 complete daily issues of 8 pages each.

It exceeded the News by 2,548 columns, or 506 pages, or equal to 63 complete daily issues of 8 pages each.

It exceeded the Telegram by 8,464 columns, or 1,396 pages, or equal to 151 complete daily issues of 8 pages each.

In a year, at this rate, The Tribune publishes approximately what would equal 131 complete daily issues, of 8 pages each, more than the Herald; 159 more than the News; and 391 more than the Telegram.

It is often remarked that The Tribune is such a paper as might well excite the pride of a city twice the size of Salt Lake, and people wonder that such a publication can be issued profitably in this city with the sparsely settled country surrounding it. The fact is that The Tribune has been built upon an almost universal public favor.

More families look to the morning Tribune than to any other two papers of this region for their daily information of news and editorial suggestion, and for their daily examination of all that the merchants have to offer. More people who desire to buy or sell announce their business through The Tribune than through any other two papers combined. If this newspaper is a success which would astound publishers elsewhere, it is because the public have warranted that success by the splendid encouragement which has been afforded. To maintain this pre-eminence for all time to come is the just hope of the management of this paper.

To attain that end all the elements which are necessary will be from time to time combined and the public may rest assured that as The Tribune has led and does lead, so it will continue to lead.

In the period above mentioned the circulation has increased, as our advertisers know, in a degree quite commensurate with The Tribune's superiority in news presenting and in advertising patronage. And while recent events have caused some few people, who were once proud to acknowledge the leadership of The Tribune, to withdraw from it on the false ground that it had

become "an anti-Mormon paper," for every such withdrawal at the suggestion or under the counsel of ecclesiastics, we have had multiplied additions to our lists from independent Mormons and from right-thinking Gentiles who realize that The Tribune has once more entered upon a battle for the people's rights.

MR. SMOOT AS JOE MILLER.

Please don't try to joke, Mr. Smoot. If your jocularities are as painful to yourself in their emission as they are distressing to the public in their reception, the agony is more than you ought to be asked to bear under existing circumstances.

And then, too, what a stale old joke it was that you tried to perpetrate on that Western Senator. It was used four years ago by the Desert News. Can one say more about its antiquity?

Besides, it is unbecoming in an apostle to deal in trivialities. Stick to solid facts and to supernal imaginings.

You will not dissipate the charge against you by any such poor little attempts at pleasantry, for the charge is not that the Mormons carried Utah or any other State—the charge against you is that you are a member of a law-defying and tyrannous body of men who use the name of God with which to scourge God's children.

Your effort at facetiousness brings up the old Clarkson et al. story that the leaders of the church could control nine or more States west of the Missouri river. Possibly you thought to resurrect this idea and confirm it in the minds of Republican Senators as an aid to your shattered cause. The idea is absurd. The leaders of the church control absolutely the State of Utah; they influence to a considerable extent the vote in Idaho, and to a less extent the vote in Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada. Outside of Utah and Idaho, their political authority is scarcely worthy of consideration, although their effort to exert it may demand a just reprobation.

Stick to seriousness, Mr. Smoot; and also, so far as possible, stick to facts.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The State maintains its excellent condition in financial solidity and the general diffusion of money. This agreeable situation is brought about and continued by the great output of the mines; the unusually good crops and the high prices for them that prevail; the good season and good prices for cattle; and the high price for wool that has been realized and the yet higher price to be had by contract for next spring's wool clip.

The proposed new sugar factory for south Sanpete and north Sevier counties is assuming a form that appears to mean the certainty of its construction, and that it will be ready to handle the best crop of that section the ensuing season, in good shape. This factory is to be one of the completest, most modern, and best equipped factories in the country; its estimated cost is \$750,000, and besides the main plant, there will be cutting stations in a number of central locations.

The event immediately impending of most interest to Utah is the opening of the Salt Lake route, the railway line between this city and Los Angeles. The management is preparing for it in every detail. The latest is the issuance of a circular giving the names and complete list, with distances apart, of all the stations on the new line, from Daggett in California to Caliente, Nevada. The length of the line in Nevada is 210.8 miles.

There has been nothing new during the week from the Moffat line, building hitherward from Denver, but it is said that good progress is making.

The Chicago & Northwestern, from Casper, Wyoming, to Ogden, Utah, having been officially announced, will no doubt have something further and important to say by spring.

The Western Pacific has carried out its announced programme and made President Jeffery of the Denver & Rio Grande, vice-president of the Western Pacific. This very naturally confirms the already fixed opinion that the West-

ern Pacific is to be a Gould road. It also adds materially to the probability of the construction of this road from San Francisco to Salt Lake, for the Gould system is in need of an outlet of its own to the coast.

The mines of the State continue their large and rich output. This month is producing from them at the rate of over three-quarters of a million a week, and will show a record rising well above three million dollars. The excellent skill in operation, and business sense in management, of Utah's mines have given them a world-wide reputation that is worth much to the State, and to this its great industry. In the financial world, no mines stand higher in regard than those of this State.

And this excellent management is fully kept pace with by the smelting industry of this valley, which is alert, progressive, and safe; the concentration of reduction plants here is fast making Salt Lake valley one of the great ore-reducing centers of the world.

In this city, the general wholesale trade is quiet; retail trade is brisk, stimulated by the cooler weather. The stress of the holiday trade has begun, and it is opening up in quite a satisfactory way. Collections are unusually good. Money is abundant, and is to be had in any quantity at low rates, on proper security.

The building operations of the season have been on a magnificent scale, both in number of structures and in variety of construction and design of work. It is gratifying to be able to add that the indications are for a strong continuation of this activity in building next year.

In the country at large the spectacular event of the week was the practical raid by Lawson and his aids and abettors upon the stock market, whereby they enriched themselves at the expense of the investing public. Such predatory assaults on business are criminal in essence, and should be made punishable by law.

The business of the country at large was not in any way affected by this piracy. Manufacturing interests continue to expand and gain in activity. Holiday specialties have had a large sale. The hardware trade is in excellent form. All measures of legitimate

trade show wholesome progress. Confidence in the future is unshaken. Railway earnings averaged 8.3 per cent greater in the November just past than for the same month last year. Stock failures are about the average for the season.

The bank clearances in New York the week showed the very great increase of 73.8 per cent compared with those of the corresponding week of the year. The banks outside of New York showed the gain of 27.7 per cent, a gain for all of 55.6 per cent. It is an activity that is as great as any evidence of the soundness of the country's future reveals.

Business is on a firm foundation. Parts of the country. New business enterprises are springing up everywhere and in large numbers. There is indication that, helped by the crops, (cotton being especially the record-breaking crop and all range except wheat, which is about equal to the best record) and the unusually high prices that universally prevail, the trade of the country is reaching toward another phenomenal period of active prosperity.

Office Wine and Spirit Retailer. San Francisco, Dec. 11, 1904. To the Editors of Utah: Dear Sirs—The business men of this city who are procuring to the discovery of the cure for Bright's Disease and Diabetes have named me as one of the beneficiaries to my brother editors. Hence this to you. I was as skeptical as you. I had a clear case of chronic Bright's Disease and Diabetes. It was put on me in six months my private conviction was complete. I told several who got well, and them was one of the writers, Call, whose mother had Diabetes, has fully recovered. As a brother for I personally assure you of the truth of the discovery.

Fraternally yours R. W. MOOD, Editor. The above refers to the newly discovered Fulton Compound, the first of the world has ever seen for Bright's Disease and Diabetes. We are agents. Ask for pamphlet. F. J. Drug Co.

When to suspect Bright's Disease, weakness without cause; puffing hands or eyelids; kidney trouble at third month; urine may show falling vision; drowsiness; one of these.

FRENZIED FINANCE. Has created something of sensation. Most of us need worry, though, as long as "That Good Coal" can be had so easily.

To the man who insured shall be given, and from the man who insures not shall be taken even that which he did not insure. 50th year, doing business in 38 States. Nat'l Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. (Mutual) ORGANIZED 1859. Geo. D. Alder, general manager, 304-205 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City.

Christmas Offerings. Reduced Prices, Reduced Terms. In order to help Santa Claus Many bargains in nearly new goods that have been rented. It will pleasure to show you our goods help you make your selection.

Vansant & Chamberlain. 51 and 53 Main St.

The White SEWING MACHINE. Ball Bearings. IT IS FITTED with ball bearings in stand, hub and treadle, assuring light running and minimum friction. Speed. By reason of the principles embodied in this machine, it is capable of running at a very high rate of speed. Automatic Lift. By simple raising of the cover brings the head of machine automatically up into position ready for use. A WHITE WOULD PLEASE YOUR WIFE FOR CHRISTMAS. White Sewing Machine Co. Salt Lake City Office, 29 West First South St.